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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

There is no Death.

BY SIR BULWER LYTTON.

There is no death! The stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine for ever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song,
Amid the tree of Life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us, but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead!

The War in Europe.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Scenes on the Battle-Field—Evidences of a Terrible Struggle—Over a Hundred Thousand Men Engaged.

The special correspondent of one of the New York papers writes on the 11th from the headquarters of the Crown Prince an account of the battle of Woerth.

The swift and skillful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in complete success to the German arms, was but a foretaste of the storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after that of Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a victory over the ablest general in France. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted a heavy loss on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by McMahon.

BATTLE-FIELD SCENES.

I traversed the field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good notion of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidence which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is much of wooded land in the neighborhood; and especially behind the French position or on the western side of the valley there is a strip of forest which forms a cover for retreating troops.

The little river Bruder, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a high road comes winding down toward the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussian position. Stretching far to the right and left along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen, and cart-loads of needle-guns were collected under the trees. At a distance the French musketry fire had told more heavily than the German, and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served.

PILES OF THE DEAD.

But though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of the one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewed with German dead; but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trowsered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds.

And so westward through the wood went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen. Some in quiet, shady spots, as though upon a picnic, seemed asleep.—Pools of blood remained where the wounded had been found. There were knapsacks, rifles and overcoats, either thrown away in the fight or left by the wounded on the field. Then I came upon a spot where the French had rallied, and the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos were there who had evidently fought to the last, and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as they had halted and faced about in regular order.

But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned, baggage was thrown out upon the roadside; many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battle-ground of Woerth when I did, could have failed to realize that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though my observations were made when most of the wounded had been removed.

THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

On so large a scene of action it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. I see no reason, however, to doubt the official return on the German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors du combat*, and about 7,000 prisoners taken by the victors—4,000 in the battle and 3,000 in the pursuit. These losses, with the further loss of cannon and colors, made the battle of Woerth an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany is safe. It will often be told how the armies met on the 6th of August, and how McMahon made an unsuccessful attempt to repel the invasion of Alsace; how the Prussians held the left of the line, and the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers the right, and how a few Baden troops held in reserve by the Crown Prince were brought up just in time to share the honors of the day.—There was a fierce attack on both sides, it being difficult to say which party began the fight. Gradually, as the German troops pressed round upon their opponents' line of retreat, the French were forced to so hasty a retrograde movement that the retreat became very nearly a rout.

THE NEEDLE GUN AND THE CHASSEPOT.

The needle gun proved itself to be fully the equal of the chassepot, and perhaps more than that—at least so say the German soldiers, with apparently good reason. Moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it, and the Crown Prince handled his army so as to make the most of the deadly fire of his infantry. The cavalry was not used for an attack in the first instance, but was sent in pursuit when the enemy began his retreat.

It was a victory due to the patriotic ardor of the German troops as much as to anything in their discipline or tactics, but we must not forget that the French showed ardor likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans at Woerth by their intelligent understanding of the breech-loader drill, and by their steadiness in firing.—These matters take time to learn. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

The prisoners were assembled near the first station of the re-opened railway through Weissenburg. I could distinguish many Turcos and Zouaves among them, though the greater part were soldiers of the line. We drove past them very slowly, for the road was blocked with ammunition wagons, and I noticed that they seemed wofully discouraged. There were no songs and no laughter to be heard among them, and the few that were occupying themselves in picking fruit in trees that they had climbed, had not a very lively air for Frenchmen in such a position as fruit picking. Then came the convoys of wounded men moving to the rear. Suffering had made them brothers in misfortune. The Germans and Frenchman mingled, sat or lay quietly side by side, as if they were old comrades; the only enemy and the common enemy being the jolting wagon.

As we neared Woerth there was a constant stream of wagons, bringing down wounded men, Prussians and Bavarians, Turcos and Frenchmen of the line. They bore the misery of the road in equal silence. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellows' faces showed much pain. They were a sadder sight in their blood stained bandages than the men who lay grimly on the hillside.

Woerth itself was a mere hospital, and all the inhabitants were either nursing the wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place, that more than 100,000 men on one and the other side should have settled their quarrel so near at hand.

RETREAT.

The retreat from Woerth came during the night. The remnants of the splendid First Corps were finally gathered at Saverne, only to find that they were to breathe for a moment and sullenly retire toward Nancy. During all this retreat McMahon has been left almost entirely to his own resources.

From the New York Tribune.

Splendid and full Description by an Eye-Witness of the Battle of Gravelotte—Grand Scenes—Immense Slaughter.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle field. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen, and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses, and the air was burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battle-field of the 16th—the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched like a silver thread the road to Verdun—to Paris also—for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was between the lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my left; and on, as far as the eye could reach, towards Metz, with military regularity, strung on this road like beads, were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, all of which are really only one hundred yards apart, although they have separate names—Mars-La-Tour, Flavigny—a little south of the road, Vionville, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, which is divided into Great and Little Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly-wooded hills behind which lies the most important village of the neighborhood—Gorze. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should, one would say, be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and around that devoted little town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

SPECTATORS OF THE BATTLE.

I arrived just as the battle waxed warm. It was about noon of the 18th. The headquarters of the King of Prussia were then at the spot which I have described. The great representative men of Prussia, soldiers and statesmen, were standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, General von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert, and Adjutant Kranski. Lieutenant-General Sheridan of the United States Army, was also present. At the moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road—that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which in some maps is called St. Marcel. The struggle was desperate, but unavailing, for every one man in the French army had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing (the French right) was withdrawing to a new position.

This was swiftly taken up under cover of a continuous fire of their artillery from the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position, which was reached at 1 o'clock and thirty minutes, would, I believe, have been pronounced impregnable by nine out of ten military men. When once this movement had been effected, the French retreating from the pressure of the Prussian artillery fire, and the Prussians as rapidly advancing, the battle-field was no longer about Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and interminable lines of soldiers were steadily marching onward, disappearing into the village and emerging on the other side of it with flaming volleys.

THIS SECOND BATTLE-FIELD.

was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over 100 feet deep, and at the top some 300 yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascends to a great height. From their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured upon them a scorching fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar. Easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire.

THE CARNAGE.

The French stood their ground and died; the Prussians stood their ground and died, both by hundreds—I had almost said thousands. This for an hour or two seemed ages, so constant was the slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the South of it. The Prussian reinforcements coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois des Ognons, and it was at that point as they marched on to the field that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of this invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men out of the wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived and came and marched forth again. Birnam Wood advancing to Dunsinane Hill was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Goeben's army to Bazaine, shielded as they were by the woods till they were fairly within range and reach of the enemies' guns. So the French must have felt; for between four and five o'clock they concentrated upon that spot their heaviest fire, massing all available guns and shelling the woods unremittingly. Their fire reached the Prussian lines and tore through them, and though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general cares to subject his troops long. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance, and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of those woods.

THE PRUSSIANS RECEIVE A CHECK.

The attack of the Prussians in the centre was clearly checked. About 5 o'clock, however, a brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood and emerged from its cover. Once out from under the trees they advanced at double-quick. I watched their movement. The French guns had not lost the range of the wood, nor of the ground in front. Seen at a distance, through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent bending with the undulation of the field. But it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling and dying and dead men. As the horrid significance of that path, so traced, came upon me, I gazed on more intently.

Many of those who had fallen leaped up again, and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with their comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward, there were few, though many fell as they painfully endeavored to follow the advance.

I do not know whether, after the vain effort of that brigade, another movement was attempted from within the wood.—But half an hour afterward great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These also were, we think, a portion of General Goeben's troops who had been directed upon a less dangerous route.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF STEINMETZ.

The battle from this point on the Prussian left became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or nearly lost, by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away on the wind, and then we could see the French sorely tried. To get a better view of this part of the field I went forward about half a mile, and from this new stand-point found myself not far from Malmaison.—The French line on the hills was unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle. But this appearance was due, perhaps, to the fact that the French were more clearly visible in their broad height, and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then. But the Prussian line was also strengthened by degrees on this northern point.

Infantry and artillery were brought up, and from far in the rear, away seemingly in the direction of Verneville, shot and shell began reaching the French ranks.—These were the men and these were the guns of Steinmetz, who there and then effected his junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and completed the investment of Metz to the northwest.

With reinforcements for the Prussians thus continually arriving on both sides of the field, the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt that the French well understood the meaning of the new movements of the Prussians, and of the gradual development of their line to the north.

THE FRENCH OUTFLANKED.

Steinmetz was able to extend his line gradually further and further until the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack on the rear of their extreme right wing. So long as the smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters to where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward was great, and, to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the battle, the darkness was coming on. I know not how long the French held out, nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became irresistible. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns mingled with the flashes, brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually.—The pillars of cloud and flame as gradually and steadily approached. With that advance the French fire every moment grew more slack. It was not far from nine o'clock when the ground was yielded finally on the north, and the last shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that direction.

A BLAZING HOUSE ILLUMES THE FINALE.

A little before eight a large white house on the height beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church. Its spire grew into flames, and a vast black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of the battle. More and more picturesque grew the whole field. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed now by the lines of fire that ran flickering along the front of a regiment as it went into action. Tongues of fire pierced through and illuminated the smoke of the cannon's mouths, and the fuses of the shells left long trains of fire like falling stars. No general likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance then takes the place of skill; but the flanking movement on the French right had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after the day was done.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

To leave the French in their positions during the night would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved. So from 84 to 9 the decisive blow was struck. When the battle of Gravelotte had actually ended we know that the Prussians held the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz; we knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape; we knew that a victory greater than that of Sunday, and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday, had been won. We believed that the French army, which had fought as valiantly and as vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night I turned at the last point to look upon the battle-field. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning building at either end. The day had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death such as no one could ever wish to see again.

Public Roads and Bridges.

The Charlotte *Democrat*, of the 30th ult., says:

We recur to this subject again. From all directions we hear complaints of bad roads, and if these complaints are made now, how will it be in the winter and rainy season? A wagoner, who had his team injured on one of the bad roads leading into the city, told us the other day that if he knew who to indict for neglect of duty in repairing the roads he would do it.—We repeat our remark of last week, that some one must be fined or punished for neglecting the roads.

The following Act in regard to the expense of building Bridges, we did not know was in existence until last week:

AN ACT to Equalize the Expense of keeping up Bridges in the several Counties.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the expense of building and keeping up public bridges in the several counties of this State shall be borne by the people of each, and not by the people of the township separately in which such bridges may be situated: and it shall be the duty of the commissioners to adjust this burden equally among the people of the respective counties, and they shall exercise a due supervision over the action of the respective township trustees, so as to prevent the boards of any township from establishing any unnecessary number of bridges in their respective townships.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from the date of its ratification.

Ratified the 28th day of March, 1870.

Neutrality Proclamation.

The President on 22d ult. issued a proclamation, of which the following is a synopsis:

Whereas, A state of war unhappily exists between France and the North German Confederation and its allies; and whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the European powers and with the persons inhabiting their several domains; and whereas, great numbers of citizens of each of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carry on commerce, trade and other business pursuits therein, protected by faith of treaties, and whereas great numbers of subjects, citizens of each of the said belligerents, reside within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, carrying on commerce, trade and other business pursuits therein; and whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture and sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction, the duty of impartial neutrality during the existence of that contest.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and their citizens and persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and that by the act passed on the 20th day of May, 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality laws. [Here follow the Neutrality laws.]

A Chicken Soup Spring.

A wonderful new watering place is about to be opened in Virginia. The Richmond *Enquirer* describes its principal marvel as follows: "About two and a half miles from Ashland, in a northeasterly direction, upon the lands of Philip Bowles, Esq., there have recently been discovered several curious hot springs. The one we now speak of, and the most remarkable one of all, is of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the waters of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yields as much soup as could be obtained from twelve pounds of the same meat cooked in common water. The spring is one of a group of hot springs situated in a stretch of moderately hilly or rolling country, and is in no way remarkable in appearance. Like the other springs about the place, it is at the top of a little mound of loam and sediment, formed by the decay of plants and mineral deposits."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wytheville *Enterprise* says that on Monday last, Sam. Walters, Deputy U. S. Marshal, arrested at Mount Airy Depot, in that county, three persons from North Carolina, upon the charge of selling tobacco stamped with counterfeit stamps.—They had disposed of 5 boxes on which the stamps are said to be counterfeit. Persons in the country cannot be too careful in making purchases of tobacco from peddlers, inasmuch as the possession of wrongly stamped tobacco, whether purchased for sale or not, is certain to cause trouble to the party holding it.

Mr. Pennington, of Yishomingo county, Miss., died a few days since under singular circumstances. [illegible] webs were good for that disease, he rose from his bed, and gathered some from the walls and ceiling. There were three "spider-balls," as they are called, in them. He swallowed webs, balls and all, and in ten minutes was a dead man. His throat, lips and face were greatly swollen by the poison.

On the 16th ult., a difficulty occurred at the tobacco factory of B. F. Gravely, Esq., in Henry county, Va., between a young man named John Barrow, and a negro, in which the former stabbed the latter through the heart. What is singular about the matter is, that the negro did not know the injury done him, but walked into the factory, conversed awhile with the hands, and then dropped dead. Barrow fled and was not arrested at last accounts.

A prayer-meeting took place at North Fork, Scott county, Va, on last Sunday week, and, after it was over, several women on their way home got into a quarrel, whereupon one of them named Mary Taylor, ran up behind Polly Hart, and stabbed her in the breast with a pocket-knife. The victim died in half an hour. Mary Taylor and Nancy Johnson, an accessory, were arrested and jailed.

Lizzie Williams, a young colored woman, fell asleep in an upper window of her employer's house in Wilmington, on the night of the 21st ult., and falling out, struck her head upon the sidewalk, producing injuries of which she died in a short while. Her skull, and the bones of her face, were horribly shattered, and it is surprising her death was not instantaneous.

The arrangements for the revision of King James' version of the Bible having been completed in England, a convocation of [illegible] learned men composed of different Protestant denominations, is now engaged in re-translating and correcting the inaccuracies which have crept into that version.

A man went into St. Paul's Church, New York, on last Sunday night a week ago, and just as the service closed, drew a pistol and shot himself creating terrible excitement. A surgeon was immediately summoned, and discovered that the pretended suicide had loaded his pistol with canary-bird seed.

A disease has appeared among the cattle in the neighborhood of Morgan, Illinois, which baffles the skill of the veterinary surgeons and cow doctors. It manifests itself first in the eyes, producing blindness, a bursting of the eye balls, and fever. Many herds have already suffered from it.

A partially deranged man, named William Hilliard, living near Abingdon, Va., having been missed for some time from home, and carefully searched for, his remains were found last week, lying on a creek bank. Nothing was left of him but his bones, his pants and one boot.

An expelled Freemason in New York, named John Stevens, finding himself debarred from Masonic privileges, concluded to start a Lodge of his own. He did so, and "roped in" quite a number of individuals before the thing was discovered. He is now in the hands of the police.

A few nights ago, a gang of river thieves boarded a vessel in New York harbor, chloroformed the mate, broke open the hatches, and stole four boa-constrictors valued at $1,600. How the rascals managed to carry off these immense and dangerous reptiles, does not appear.

About 300 negroes attacked the jail at Lewisville, Jefferson county, Ga., on the 22nd ult., broke it open and released all the prisoners. They then threatened to destroy the town, but were prevented by prompt action on the part of the citizens. Many arrests were made.

There is a split in the radical party of Alabama, one faction wishing troops to be called out, as they were in North Carolina, to help carry the election, while the other faction, headed by the Governor, cannot see the use or propriety of any such thing.

An exchange says that Raleigh is overrun with dogs. They go in droves about the streets at night, and make the city hideous with their howling. It is not stated whether they are two-legged or four-legged dogs.

Andrew Tarpley, the negro boy who was sentenced to be hung in Graham on the 19th ult., was respited for one week by Gov. Holden at the instance of the boy's old master, Dr. J. A. Moore.

The Statesville *American* says that quite a number of persons from other States, and portions of this, have recently made purchases of lands in Iredell county, with a view to settlement and farming.

The United States navy at present consists of 284 vessels, 51 of which are ironclads. Of the whole number only 73 are in active service, the rest being laid up at the different navy yards.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

TO CANVASSERS.

Active and enterprising young men, in the counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, Ashe, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, and neighboring counties, who are disposed to canvass their respective townships, may hear something to their advantage by enquiring at this office.

The Official Vote.

The official vote of the State for Attorney General will be found in another column. No return was made from Caswell county, and it would have been just as well if none had been made from Alamance, for as both these counties were in "insurrection," according to the Governor, and as the people were intimidated by the bayonets of the State Troops, we hardly think the election in either of them can be considered *legal*. Gates county sent in a return which was evidently wrong: The figures gave Shipp 4356 and Phillips 3744, which is about 7,000 more votes than the county casts. We would like to know what sort of arithmeticians they have in Gates. The majority for Mr. Shipp is not so great as we were led to believe it would be, and it seems odd to us that the official, vote as now given for some of the counties, should be so different from the official vote of these very counties as published in their county newspapers!

The Republicans of the great West are rapidly falling out with their party on the tariff question, and are no longer inclined to pay tribute to the manufacturing monopolists of New England. It was a long time before the shoe pinched tight enough for them to make wry faces, but it pinches now, and, with Western heartiness, they send up a shout of pain. The Republican journals of that section see very plainly how things are going, and they recommend their party friends to cast their votes for the Conservative candidates rather than for their own, if the latter are committed to the tariff. The Chicago *Tribune*, than which there is not a more ultra radical journal in the West, especially urges this course. As we have said before to-day, the tariff question is one of the rocks upon which the old radical hulk is bound to go to pieces.

It is charged by the Raleigh *Sentinel* that during the hearing of the Alamance Kuklux cases, Chief Justice Pearson was towards the close of the examination, in a condition by no means calculated to excite the admiration of the temperance men; and while in this condition, he so grossly insulted Judge Merrimon, in open Court, that the latter gentleman was compelled, from self-respect, to take his hat and leave. We would willingly believe the *Sentinel* to be mistaken in this thing, but the charge is pressed home so *circumstantially* and with such *evident sincerity*, that no room is left for doubt. However, the Chief Justice is advancing in years, his blood is becoming chill and thin, and, like Daniel Webster on a noted occasion, he frequently requires tonics and stimulants. This being the case, there can be no possible objection to his taking medicine, but he ought to *time* it more judiciously.

Since the bench warrant was issued by Judges Dick and Settle for Kirk, that personage has gone to Alamance where he will probably remain until present troubles blow over. The warrant, according to the Judges, cannot be served in Alamance, because that "county is in a state of insurrection." This insurrection humbug is about "played out," and more effectually, too, than Judge Pearson's *habeas corpus* writs; we therefore think it high time for the Governor to acknowledge the fact. The only persons who have really been in insurrection in this State, are the Governor, and those who have been acting with him.

The *Standard* says the Governor "will not surrender to any authority, save that of God and the Continental Congress." Since there is no such thing nowadays as the Continental Congress, we suppose we shall have to leave His Excellency, for the present, wholly in the hands of Providence. Sad hands for him to get into, considering what he has been doing of late days.

Chief Justice Pearson having declined the vacant Code Commissionership, that position has been offered by Gov. Holden to Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., of Salisbury, and accepted. It is presumed this useless Commission will be abolished by the Legislature as soon as possible after its meeting. It was abolished by the last one, just before the close of the session, but somehow the bill *was lost*.

On Monday last, Governor Holden issued his proclamation declaring Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg, duly elected Attorney General of this State for the unexpired term of W. M. Coleman, late resigned, that is, until the 1st day of January, 1873.

Tourgee's Letter.

The faithful are again by the ears, and this time because of the outrageous letter written by Tourgee to Abbott, detailing numerous crimes in this State which never occurred, and which letter was subsequently published in the New York *Tribune*. It seems that Abbott gave the letter, or a copy of it, to Governor Holden, and the Governor handed it to Mr. Beecher, the correspondent of the *Tribune*, "for information." Upon its appearance it was found to be so ridiculously garbled, and the outrages marked up to such an enormous and utterly incredible number, that even Tourgee was ashamed of it, and he wrote to Mr. Greeley correcting some of the miss-statements. As the letter had reached Mr. Greeley through Gov. Holden, the veteran philosopher, virtuously indignant *after the election was over*, demanded to know who had altered Judge Tourgee's text. He pressed this question so pertinaciously, that finally Senator Abbott broke silence and wrote Mr. Greeley that he had handed the letter in question to Gov. Holden, just as it had been received from Judge Tourgee, thus, by implication, charging that the whole rascality was committed by the Governor himself, or by some one of the creatures in his service. Whereupon the *Standard* gives the lie to Senator Abbott's statement, and then goes on to say: "There is a meanness about this thing somewhere. We desire to see it exploded. For the parties to this garbling have evidently thus far combined against the Governor. He can afford to meet them here or elsewhere, for though they are birds of a feather, the flock can be scattered altogether."

Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and we must say that the testimony thus far is decidedly against the Governor. If he really *did* do what his dear friend Abbott charges him with doing, then he did one of the lowest, meanest, and most inexcusable things of the campaign. We cannot, however, divest our minds of the belief that Tourgee and Abbott had as much, if not more to do with the business, than the Governor, and when the whole truth comes out, we dare say it will be so found. Both Tourgee and Abbott belong to the most despicable type of political adventurers, and will stop at nothing, however disgraceful, to accomplish their purposes. Abbott's *chivalrous* career is drawing to a close, and let us hope that Tourgee will soon find it to his interest to retire to private life.

Jo. Turner and the Governor.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, applied to Judges Dick and Settle of the Supreme Court for bench warrants against Gov. Holden, Col. Kirk, Lt. Col. Burgen and others, for unlawful arrest and confinement in prison, inhuman treatment, &c. The next day (Friday) the case was argued between W. H. Bailey, Esq., counsel for the defendants, and Hon. W. H. Battle, for plaintiff. Mr. Bailey took the ground that it would be unconstitutional to arrest the Governor on a bench warrant, while Judge Battle contended that no man in this country is too exalted to be amenable for his acts to the laws of the land. The Court reserved its decision until Saturday morning, when it was rendered by Judge Dick, Judge Settle concurring, as follows:

A warrant cannot be issued against the Governor for any excess of authority in the discharge of the functions of his executive office. The court holds that a bench warrant cannot ran to the counties of Alamance and Caswell while they are in a state of insurrection, against the military officers acting under the orders of the Governor, but warrants will be issued for the arrest of Col. Kirk, Lieut. Col. Burgen and Alexander Ruffin to be executed any where in the State except in the counties of Alamance and Caswell. The court holds that a court of impeachment is the proper forum for the abuse of executive authority. The court also holds that the subordinate agents of the Governor are not free from arrest for any abuse of authority when outside of the insurrectionary districts.

Warrants were accordingly issued to the Sheriff of Wake county, commanding him to take Col. Kirk, Lieutenant-Col. Burgen, and Alexander Ruffin, wherever to be found, except in Alamance and Caswell, and the warrant was made returnable at Greensboro'.

A. H. Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover, who has for several years been prominent in the politics of this State, died at the residence of his mother in Wilmington on the morning of 1st inst., of jaundice. The deceased was considered one of the best informed of his race in North Carolina, and was looked up as a leader by the colored Republicans. He was a native of Brunswick county, and was originally a brickmason, which profession he followed until the war broke out. He then went North, began to mix in politics, and at the close of hostilities returned home fully prepared for the prominent part he was shortly to enact. With all his foibles, we believe him to have been a better man than many of his party friends in the late Legislature. Be that as it may, he is dead, and the grave covers alike his virtues and his faults.

Judge Shipp took the oaths of office on Wednesday, and entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday. North Carolina now has an officer in whom she has confidence.

Death of an Empire.

The news we publish this week from Europe is simply astounding. After a series of gigantic battles in which thousands were slain and blood flowed as freely as water, the French eagles borne by McMahon have fallen, the army of that Marshal has surrendered, the Emperor Napoleon and his son are prisoners in Prussian hands, the Empress has yielded up the Regency, and the Empire, which dazzled the world for nearly twenty years past with its power and splendor, is in ruins.

Whether the French will now open the gates of their capital to the invader and tamely submit to their humiliating fate, or rise *en masse*, as they did in 1792, hurl the enemy from their borders, and, lighting the torch of the Republic, spread terror and desolation throughout Europe, is a question that will require only a short while to determine. Should the former be the case, then perhaps a Bourbon or an Orleanist will be placed upon the throne either through the machinations or by the coercion of the other powers, only to remain there a few stormy years and then to disappear even as their predecessors disappeared, amidst the execrations of a revolted people. Should the latter be the result, no man can foretell the end. The dynasties of the continent may well tremble at the tempest they will have evoked, and remember with awe the lessons that were taught them in the bloody days of 1792, the commotions of 1830, and the sudden explosion of 1848. France, as the champion of liberty, equality and fraternity—words of pregnant meaning to the laboring masses of Europe—will rally around her banners the active sympathies of all who yearn for freedom, and, if she remains steadfast and true to the principles she proclaims, may yet make another Titan march over shattered sceptres and crumbled thrones.

Be it either way, the end is not yet. Events are now transpiring which will leave their impress, either for good or evil, upon long centuries to come. Let us hope that out of all the blood, and disaster and suffering this mighty conflict has caused, and may yet cause, will be born great and lasting blessings, not only to the oppressed people of the old world, but to the entire human race.

The Republican party in Missouri, which has managed to control the State, only by keeping some eighty or ninety thousands of the best citizens disfranchised, is now hopelessly split in two. The radicals, who go for keeping these citizens disfranchised, and for keeping up all the animosities and heart burnings engendered by the war, have nominated Jos. W. McClurg as their candidate for Governor, while the liberal Republicans, who desire to see all disabilities done away with, and restore the era of concord and good feeling, withdrew from the Convention, and nominated B. Gratz Brown as their candidate. McClurg, who is the present Governor, carried the State in 1868 by a majority of 19,327, the entire Republican vote concentrating upon him. This fall will be apt to tell another tale.

The Ku Klux Examinations.

The Supreme Court was in chambers all last week, Judges Dick and Settle remaining after Judge Pearson went home, to finish the examinations of the Ku Klux prisoners. After a great deal of testimony, *pro* and *con*, the following named parties were bound over in the sum of $2,000 each, to appear for trial at the Superior Court of Alamance: Ruffin Andrews, Wm. M. Andrews, John Andrews, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Julius Somers, William Lowe, Rankin Lowe, Albert Murray, and others. Daniel Patten and Jeremiah Whitsell were put under $1,000 bonds each. James S. Sutton and Andrew Sutton, were bailed in the sum of $2,000 each to answer at Guilford Court, and Dr. W. S. Tarpley was held in $10,000 bail to answer the charge of the murder of Outlaw and Puryear.

The Court then adjourned (Saturday last,) to meet in Greensboro on Monday.

The *Standard* says "we feel somewhat disgusted with the whole drift of affairs, and in the North especially, in regard to these Kuklux matters." We don't wonder at it. The whole State is disgusted, and, at the proper time, will be apt to give some unmistakeable evidences of it. The whole Kuklux business, with its military arrests and trials, was gotten up, not only to influence the elections in this State, but to make capital for the radical party all over the country, and failed in both. It is the same thing as if the Conservative party had been in power, and had been fools enough to do likewise in regard to the Leagues.

Garibaldi, the Italian revolutionist, is again on the alert to kick up trouble in his native country. He is now at Caprera where the government is watching him. We have no especial admiration for this man, as he is the same, old blasphemer who declared John Brown to be superior to Jesus Christ.

President Boyce, of Liberia, is now in this country on a visit. He addressed the colored people at Leesburg, Va., on the 30th ult. He does not seem to receive those attentions from the government which are generally accorded to the Chiefs and representatives of other governments.

Bearing the Responsibility.

The *Standard*, speaking of the military arrests and the complications which have grown out of them, says: "The whole burden, the forefront and heat of this contest falls upon the Governor." Although we think that considerable of the burden fell upon the unfortunate citizens who were unlawfully dragged from their homes, thrust into vile prisons, hanged by the neck, beaten, manacled and otherwise maltreated, and finally, after being held in custody for weeks, discharged by the United States Judge because not a particle of evidence could be adduced against them; yet the *Standard* is correct in one point of view. All the responsibility of these high handed measures, and all the labor and vexation of spirit involved in the endeavor to shirk this responsibility, does fall upon the Governor. The slippery rascals like Pool and Abbott and Tourgee and others, whose maneuvers plunged the Governor, who was, unfortunately, only too confiding, into the difficulties with which he is now battling, do not intend to share any of the responsibility themselves, if they can help it. They are the real instigators, and where the Governor gets one cuff they ought to get ten. That's what's the matter. Governor Holden knows, in his inmost heart, that he has been, in a great measure, used as a tool by designing parties—a willing tool, perhaps, but a tool nevertheless. He knows, too, that these parties have so encompassed him with their iniquitous toils that he cannot extricate himself except by making a bold dash and breaking through the net regardless of the consequences to himself or others. That is what the Governor ought to do. Let the *Standard* take the bull by the horns, and urge His Excellency to make a clean breast of it. A late repentance is better than no repentance at all. It is of no use to try to excuse the past, to smooth over ugly things, to apologize for co-conspirators, and to glide gradually and gently as may be into the truth. The people can see through all that. They want the truth without delay and without disguise, for however shrewd may be the devices of partisan diplomacy the thin coverings of its poor deceit are sure to be penetrated at last, because no equivocation, however adroit and cunning it may be, is as good or as acceptable as the honest and plain-spoken truth.

Ought to Resign.

The Charlotte *Democrat* referring to the recent unseemly exhibition which Chief Justice Pearson made of himself upon the bench in Raleigh, says it does so with sorrow and regret, but the people ought to know such things, and then they ought to demand and insist upon a change. It furthermore says: "We have often thought that several of our Judges deserved censure, but our desire to inspire respect for the Judiciary, and obedience to the laws of the State, has been so strong, that we have refrained from publishing certain facts about them. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Judges Pearson, Tourgee, Watts and Jones ought to resign."

Yes, they ought to resign, but we apprehend they will allow themselves to be driven into very close quarters before they do it. They know—no one better—that when their present terms shall have expired, they will be politically as dead as door-nails in this State, and, having, consequently, little care for the future, they are disposed to make what they can out of the present. Our only hope to get rid of public servants who have abased their positions and who have forfeited the confidence of the people, rests in the Legislature. Interested politicians may prate about the "policy" of making short work of these unworthy officials, but policy and expediency have no business to stand in the way of justice, honesty and the general welfare. When Hercules set about cleansing the Augean stables, he did not consider a year or two which end to commence at, or how much stench he would raise, but he went straight to work, did it thoroughly, and there was no more trouble with them afterwards.

Circumstances alter Cases.

When President Johnson made his celebrated speech-making trip throughout the country, or, as his opponents termed it, when he "swung around the circle" accompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, he received any amount of censure from the Republican press. Perhaps he was very properly censured. A President and his confidential advisers should not soil their dignity by descending to the arts of petty politicians and making stump speeches for the benefit of party. Yet here is Ackerman, the newly appointed Attorney General of the United States, tramping over Georgia, and dragging his office through the mire of State politics. What is the reason we never hear the first growl from the Republican press in his case? If it was undignified and censurable to do such a thing in President Johnson's time, it is certainly none the less so now. It is possible that the Republican press is silent because the officials of their party have no dignity to preserve, and consequently they think it useless to make any fuss about it; nevertheless, dignity or no dignity, it would do no harm to make a showing.

An additional 300 subscribers to the *Press* will secure an addition of several columns.

Burgen's Case.

Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., arrived in Raleigh a few days ago, at the instance of Gov. Holden, and on Monday evening last a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by the friends of Burgen, the Lieut. Col. of Kirk's command, who has been in jail for several weeks, in default of the bail required by Judge Brooks. The matter came before Judge Bond on Tuesday, but the hearing was postponed until Wednesday morning, at the instance of the counsel for the prosecution, who desired time to read the petition in order to make a proper response, that opportunity not having been afforded them.

We expect nothing less than that this man Burgen will yet be permitted to escape punishment, although he richly deserves it for having dared to torture the citizens of North Carolina in the way he did. We do not think the history of North Carolina, or any other State, can afford an instance before this, where the Governor sent beyond the limits of the commonwealth for a tool which he might employ in terrifying and abusing the people he had sworn to defend and protect. It is useless for the Governor to plead that it was only bad men he was after. Our laws are potent enough to bring all such to justice, and even were they not, their weakness would by no means justify such proceedings as we have recently seen enacted. Our Supreme Court has decided, whether wisely or not we shall not say, that the Governor can only be reached by a Court of Impeachment, or, in other words, he is above the laws made and provided for the government of this State. Burgen's case, however, is different. He, certainly, is not above the laws, and deserves the penalty of his crime, unless the Governor is willing to declare that he assumes the entire responsibility of all the hanging and torturing of innocent men which his tool is charged with.

Thank God, we and thousands of other men are proud that we belong to the League. For it is as noble an organization as ever the sun of Heaven shone upon.—*Standard*.

There have been many serious charges against the League, or against those who were known to be members of it. The truth or falsity of these charges can only be ascertained by a searching investigation, in which the whole machinery of this secret, oath-bound society shall be laid bare. We trust it will not be long before there is such an investigation. The very fact of the *Standard's* applauding it as a "noble organization" goes far to convince us that it is full of corruption and "dead men's bones."

Judge Bond, now in Raleigh, was recently appointed Circuit Court Judge by President Grant, and had some trouble in getting his appointment confirmed by the Senate. He is understood to be a decided partizan.

Judge Pearson's Declination.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29th, 1870.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—Your Commission to me as a Code Commissioner, in place of Y. C. Barringer, Esq., to take effect after 1st of September, proximo, is before me. I must beg leave, respectfully, to decline the appointment. I had heard, during the last term of the Supreme Court, that my Associate Justices and many members of the bar had urged you to make the appointment. My first impression was to decline; but, it was said, the profession had a right to claim of me, as the last labor of a life devoted to the law as a science, to reduce the Code of Civil Procedure to method, and adapt it to the usages of our bar, and to the habits of our people. After conference with the other two members of the Code Commission, I found our views of the duty imposed by the Constitution and laws, so widely different as to despair of being able to reconcile them.

I am fully convinced that the idea of reducing "the common law," or the *lex non scripta*, as it is termed, into the form of statute law is impracticable, and the attempt, besides the expense, will be worse than useless. The mode of practice, pleading and procedure may be reduced to a Code, and many improvements be made upon the old mode—as the justices of the Supreme Court have, in several cases, taken occasion to remark—but, in regard to the unwritten principles of law and equity, to be met with in the books of Reports, and to be developed as the result of learning and reflection, called up to fit new conditions which arise; the idea of reducing them to a code of statutes, or written law, so as to make "a system," is an impossibility. My idea was, that the constitution would be complied with, by a code of civil and criminal procedure; and by a code based on the common law which should bring forward such provisions of the "Revised Code" as have not been superceded by the change in the relations of master and slave, and of free negroes, and such other provisions as have been since ordained by the Convention and enacted by the General Assembly. The two remaining gentlemen of the Code Commission, not concurring in this view of the duties of the position, I made up my mind to have nothing to do with it, outside of my duty, as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in putting a construction upon what has been and may hereafter be done.

Accept my thanks for the high honor conferred by tendering me the appointment, and be assured of my high regard, &c., &c. [Signed] R. M. PEARSON.

The expenses of the Federal government, for August last, exclusive of interest, was seventeen millions of dollars.

Return of the Vote for Attorney General at the Election, held on the 4th day of August, 1870.

Counties.	Seymour.	Grant.	Shipp.	Phillips.	Col. Gain.
Alamance,	1,055	1,102	788	1,043	*
Alexand'r,	516	351	504	247	96
Allegh'y,	284	245	377	158	176
Anson,	1,050	1,002	1,052	986	18
Ashe,	644	634	791	698	87
Beaufort,	1,227	1,318	1,505	1,316	240
Bertie,	753	1,517	867	1,391	230
Bladen,	1,079	1,372	1,115	1,223	185
Brunsw'ck	698	879	720	719	189
Buncombe	1,090	1,085	1,436	981	450
Burke,	741	927	803	693	296
Cabarrus,	1,112	940	963	851	*
Caldwell,	617	396	683	291	209
Camden,	528	530	623	526	95
Carteret,	898	833	881	821	*
† Caswell,	1,409	1,957	.....	.....	.....
Catawba,	1,131	488	1,043	149	251
Chatham,	1,539	1,765	1,881	1,124	962
Cherokee,	423	449	522	304	238
Chowan,	520	690	603	682	83
Clay,	234	185	218	174	*
Cleavel'nd	1,037	650	1,212	314	517
Columbus,	957	503	937	487	11
Craven,	1,493	3,535	1,500	2,704	778
Cumb'l'd,	1,680	1,592	1,741	1,671	*
Currituck,	907	416	846	337	18
† Dare,	.....	.....	265	168	.....
Davidson,	835	1,843	1,216	1,150	1,074
Davie,	690	652	709	668	41
Duplin,	1,580	1,020	1,505	952	*
Edgec'mbe	1,478	2,676	776	2,378	*
Forsyth,	787	1,261	953	1,014	411
Franklin,	1,376	1,431	1,379	1,437	.....
Gaston,	678	878	958	696	462
† Gates,	672	452	.....	.....	.....
Granville,	2,148	2,754	2,008	2,368	246
Greene,	557	750	794	1,006	*
Guilford,	1,496	2,109	1,793	1,717	679
Halifax,	1,593	3,206	1,347	3 290	*
Harnett,	788	646	840	562	134
Haywood,	669	442	723	401	124
Henderson	361	640	493	555	152
Hertford,	714	744	297	278	46
Hyde,	791	572	754	629	*
Iredell,	1,412	859	1,263	404	403
Jackson,	607	220	587	229	29
Johnston,	1,348	1,204	1,708	1,212	353
Jones,	422	592	510	559	130
Lenoir,	861	1,215	911	1,224	41
Lincoln,	738	635	822	510	197
Macon,	573	223	530	246	41
Madison,	458	529	510	489	*
Martin,	1,027	1,031	1,116	1,107	142
McDowell,	697	746	599	551	181
Mecklenb.,	2,143	1,962	2,161	1,936	38
Mitchell,	117	529	280	471	220
Montgom.,	341	727	481	545	222
Moore,	884	1,019	1,113	791	457
Nash,	1,096	837	930	788	*
New Han.,	2,290	3,968	2,027	2,914	684
Northam.,	1,945	1,931	959	1,800	45
Onslow,	879	417	788	368	*
Orange,	1,907	1,453	1,708	991	263
Pasq'tank,	590	1,047	837	920	376
Perquim's,	589	918	656	795	194
Person,	1,054	953	1,092	765	226
Pitt,	1,559	1,581	1,752	1,754	*
Polk,	195	405	189	360	39
Randolph,	677	1,739	1,236	1,912	913
Richmond	808	1,254	863	1,162	147
Robeson,	1,337	1,318	1,685	1,623	43
Rocking.,	1,513	1,463	1,590	1,143	397
Rowan,	1,530	1,332	1,459	973	288
Rutherf'd,	685	1,279	898	1,134	355
Sampson	1,447	1,026	1,397	945	*
Stanley,	651	466	598	452	*
Stokes,	744	783	989	560	390
Surry,	737	818	1,007	508	570
Transylva.	232	186	307	149	172
Tyrrell,	339	105	429	328	*
Union,	920	841	788	634	135
Wake,	2,953	3,433	3,112	3,504	98
Warren,	1,053	2,308	873	2,206	*
Washing.,	348	955	561	798	370
Watauga,	342	203	500	268	187
Wayne,	1,487	1,421	1,764	1,785	*
Wilkes,	820	1,205	913	911	387
Wilson,	1,103	897	1,179	948	*
Yadkin,	622	840	879	511	586
Yancey,	435	256	596	245	182
	83,746	96,322	87,648	83427	15637

*The counties in which the Radicals made majority gains on the Presidential vote of 1868, are as follows: Alamance 305; Cabarrus 59; Carteret 4; Clay 54; Cumberland 13; Duplin 2; Edgecombe 894; Franklin 3; Greene 13; Halifax 370; Hyde 94; Pitt 30; Sampson 31; Wayne 87; Madison 109; Nash 57; Onslow 42; Stanley 39; Tyrrell 53; Warren 73; Wilson 35; amounting in the aggregate to 2,275. Most of these gains were caused by the neglect of Conservatives to go to the polls; especially was this the case in Edgecombe, where the largest increased majority occurs.

†Caswell failed to make return, and the vote of Gates thrown out for erroneous return.

‡Dare is a new county, erected since the Presidential election of 1868.

☞ Some time since a Conservative, named Isaac Hart, was [illegible] the eastern part of the State, and though some effort was made to ferret out the assassins, they escaped. A man named John Sykes is now in jail at Greenville, Pitt county, and has disclosed the facts in the case.—He swears most positively that Dixon, the radical congressman elect in the 2nd District for the unexpired term of Heaton, commanded the party of murderers, and gave the order to shoot Mr. Hart down.—This corresponds with the evidence of Mrs. Hart before the grand jury, who testified that she recognized Dixon's voice in the crowd which killed her husband. The grand jury found a true bill against Dixon, but why he was never tried is a mystery. If Sykes' statement is true, Dixon would grace the hangman's rope much better than the halls of Congress. Dixon is a member of the League, the *Standard's* "noble organization" and the murder of Hart was a League murder.

A terrific storm of wind, hail and rain, passed over a portion of Mecklenburg county on the evening of the 30th ult. It covered a width of about 14 miles, and lasted but a short time, but the destruction was great. Crops were badly injured, and fruit trees in large numbers destroyed.

Kentucky expects to have a crop of 55,000 hogsheads of tobacco this year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

FIX THE ROADS.—Now is the time to begin to think about repairing the roads and bridges for the fall and winter. Many of them need it badly enough. Last winter there were some roads in the county that were almost impassable with heavily loaded teams. There are bridges, too, that will be none the worse for a little looking after. We have one in our mind now that we would hardly care about walking over on a dark night, much less driving over. On our outside this week we publish the law relating to bridges, &c., passed near the close of the last General Assembly.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—Farmers living in the Hopewell settlement, south of Salem, have, during the past week or so, been losing a considerable number of sheep by dogs. We are informed that Mr. A. N. Reich has lost five, John Wright, six or seven, Frank Spach, three, Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. Mock, and others, have also lost. The dogs which committed this slaughter are suspected, but not yet detected in the act. It is in nowise encouraging to attempt to raise sheep, so long as there is a lack of proper legislation regarding dogs. We stated some time ago, that twenty-four counties in this State reported during the past year a loss of 5,905 sheep killed by dogs, and at the same ratio, considering every county had reported, we lose in this State over 22,000 sheep annually by this means. The report we refer to can be found in the pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in April last. If about one half the worthless curs throughout the country were killed, it would be all the better.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.—United States Marshal Carrow announces the seizure of the tobacco factory of Mr. Thos. Payne, in Rockingham county, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws: also, the factories of W. F. Sandford and McKenzie Roberts of Granville county, and seventeen half boxes of tobacco belonging to Madison Cook, of Guilford, all for same cause.

FORSYTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Last week we stated that the September meeting of this Society would be held on the 10th inst., to-morrow. This was a misapprehension. The meeting was held on the 3rd inst. It would have been held on the 10th inst., agreeably to the resolution introduced at the meeting in July, had there been any meeting in August. There is no harm done, however, and hereafter the Society will meet on the second Saturday in every month.

FINE PEARS.—Mr. Geo. Mock, of Waughtown, will accept our acknowledgments for a basket of the splendid pears grown by him. They were large and luscious. Mr. Mock has a very select orchard, and the fruit he produces compares favorably with any grown in this part of the country.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—In some of the Revenue Districts of this State, the force is being cut down agreeably to instructions from the Bureau at Washington. Owing to the increased labors devolving upon the Assistant Assessor of this county, because of the distilling operations, Mr. Jacob Blickensderfer has been appointed an additional assistant with the usual pay.

FINE FRUIT.—R. F. Linville, Esq., presented us with some fine improved Indian peaches and pears.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The newly elected Board of Commissioners for this county, met in the Court-House at Winston on Monday last, and organized by the election of Mr. Geo. Y. Fulp as Chairman, Mr. Fulp receiving four votes, including his own, and Mr. Peter E. Light, one vote. The newly chosen County Officers were then sworn into office by the Judge of Probate.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.—For the information of all concerned, notice is given that the regular meetings of the Society for the Protection of Property, will be held in the Commissioners' Hall in Salem, every Saturday before the first Monday in March, June, September and December, in each and every year, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The North Carolina State Fair opens on the 18th October. The premium list is large and liberal. Copies can be had by applying to J. T. Litchford, Corresponding Secretary, Raleigh.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO FACTORY.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufactory of Messrs. KNABE & Co., of Baltimore. This factory is now one of the largest in the world, employing three hundred and fifty hands, and turning one over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade. They have received no less than 65 first premiums, among which we note those at the fairs at New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis, Wilmington, Richmond, Macon, &c., received this season. For durability we would specially recommend them as being made in a Southern City, with special view to the trying changes of Southern climate.

Sunday School Notice.

The Forsyth County Sunday School Union is to meet in the chapel attached to the church in Salem, on Friday, the 9th day of September, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The time for the General Fall Celebration is then to be fixed.

The Query, "How can we best secure the early conversion of our children?" is to be debated upon. Teachers and others are invited either to speak upon the subject, or if they prefer to do so, to send in their written opinions, to which they need not affix their own signature, but may use any signature they choose or none.

We hope that a goodly number will attend.

Forsyth County, Sept. 9, 1870.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, ENGINES, &c.

In inviting attention to the card of Messrs. POOLE & HUNT, Engineers and Founders, of Baltimore, notice is especially called to their celebrated "Leffel's American Double Turbine Water Wheel," which has established by its superior qualities a national reputation. Some idea may be had of the favor this Water Wheel has found, from the fact that there are now about five thousand in operation.

Messrs. POOLE & HUNT are besides thorough Engineers and Founders, and have unsurpassed facilities for supplying everything in their line, including Steam Engines, Flour, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.—A new Post Office has been established in Davie County, by the name of ELDIVILLE, on the route from Salem to Jerusalem.

FLAT BRANCHES, in this county, recently re-established, has again gone by default. Postmaster declined to serve.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—WEAVIL'S MILL, in this county, and JACKSON HILL, Davidson county, have been discontinued.

On the night of the 1st inst., a portion of the train of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad ran off the track near Fair Bluff, some 70 miles from Wilmington. The engine was turned completely over, and the engineer, Mr. James Johnson horribly injured. His left leg was crushed and right side scalded. The injured leg was amputated, and the sufferer has since died.

Jacob Grausman, aged 7 years, son of Mr. Grausman of Raleigh, while playing at the North Carolina depot on Saturday morning last, was run over by the train, and had both legs crushed below the knees. At the time of the accident the little sufferer had climbed upon the platform of one of the cars, when a sudden jerk threw him beneath the wheels. He is dead.

A dangerous $20 counterfeit is in circulation. All the notes so far destroyed are evidently printed from the same plate, which is remarkably well engraved. The name of the bank differs in every case, this place evidently having been left blank, and various names subsequently printed in, so as to better avoid detection. The only noticeable blemish in the notes is a slightly blotted appearance in the vignette, and an inferiority in the paper.

Thos. J. Womack of Caswell, who was discharged, according to Kirk's return, "by the Governor on confession," writes to the Governor that that is a *false return*. He made no confession, for he knew nothing to confess, although he was held in prison as a criminal for weeks by the Colonel of the State Troops.

The expenses of Iredell county for county purposes during the year ending 1st inst., amounted to $5,194.89. This includes $1,635.77, for the support of the poor-house; $1,052.55, for the expenses of jail; $1,174.00 for building and repairing bridges, and $431.60 for services and mileage of Commissioners.

A correspondent of the Statesville *American* writes to that paper under date of the 27th ult., from Zion P. O., Yadkin county, describing a fearful storm of wind and rain in that vicinity on the night previous, that did considerable damage to the corn in the range of its circuit.

Much excitement was created in Wilmington on the 1st inst., by the antics of a mad-dog, who ran through the streets clearing them quicker than a charge of cavalry. The animal was shot before he had an opportunity to bite any one.

The Baptists at High Point solicit aid from the benevolent, in removing a mortgage of $500 dollars from the Baptist house of worship in that place. Send a dollar, if no more, to J. S. Pleasant, High Point, N. C.

The police of Raleigh, on Friday night last, arrested one Captain, one Lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers and one private of Holden's First N. C. State Troops, for kicking up a disturbance in that city. They were fined $5 a piece.

Silas M. Stone, of Franklin county, is out in a card announcing himself as a candidate for Engrossing Clerk at the approaching session of the Legislature. There are about 500 candidates who have not yet publicly announced themselves.

On Friday last Gov. Holden issued credentials to Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, of the 4th District, elected by the Conservatives to the present Congress, in place of John T. Deweese, resigned.

At the last term of Warren Superior Court, Ann Reeks, colored, charged with the murder of a child of Rev. T. F. Reeks, in March, 1865, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

A small colored lad, named Hawkins, living in Brunswick, blew several of his fingers off the other day while shooting rice birds with an old musket. What business have small boys with fire-arms anyhow?

Jonathan Coble, living in the eastern portion of Guilford, attempted to commit suicide on last Friday week, by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound is serious if not fatal. He was laboring under temporary insanity. So says the *Patriot*.

A fellow named P. G. Young, representing himself as a drummer from Philadelphia, has been trapped in Wilson for passing a forged order for $100 on Mr. Tragon of that place.

The War in Europe.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON A PRISONER, & OVERTHROW OF THE EMPIRE!!

A Series of Bloody Battles—Surrender of McMahon.

FRANCE DECLARED A REPUBLIC!

The French People Maddened at Defeat, and determined to Fight to the Bitter End.

SEPT. 1. The diplomatic corps refuse to leave Paris so long as the Empress remains, as neutral powers must acknowledge the Regency. Serious fighting between Armigny and Dorsc; Prussians entered Carrasan yesterday. Seige of Strasburg continues, and the slaughter has been very great owing to the heavy bombardment. King William reports a great Prussian victory on the 28th ult. He says McMahon was driven across the Meuse to Mousson, with a loss of twelve guns, several thousand prisoners and much material. The French gained a bloody victory at Courcelles; thirty thousand Prussians were defeated, and a large number of Prussians and baggage wagons captured. Bazaine won this battle. The cry of "On to Paris" is becoming fainter.

SEPT. 2. There has been continual fighting since the 30th ult., with immense losses on both sides. The Prussians have burned Mousson. Battle fought near Sedan yesterday was awfully bloody. Ten thousand French were forced across the Belgian frontier, and compelled to surrender. Great numbers of wounded have been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake. Late Paris dispatches state that McMahon was attacked by the Prussians this morning, and were repulsed after ten hours sharp fighting. The Prussians attacked the French from the front and rear. The French captured many guns and many prisoners. Yesterday Bazaine drove the Prussians towards Sedan, where they were drawn under the guns of the fortress and terribly slaughtered before they could cross the river. After fighting all day, Bazaine was driven back to Metz. The anxiety of the Prussians to get to Paris quickly is on account of the new rifled cannons now being mounted on the fortifications. These guns are murderous, and the Prussians want to capture Paris before too many of them are in position. The fortifications of Paris are mined with powder, and can be blown up should matters come to the worst.

LATER. Yesterday McMahon was completely defeated, and shut up in Sedan. His last road to Paris has been cut. Bazaine has been utterly defeated before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles.

The Marshal McMahon, and the Emperor have surrendered. The following despatch from King William to the Queen has been made public:

"A complete capitulation, whereby the whole army are prisoners of war, has been concluded with Gen. Wimpfen, commanding instead of McMahon who is wounded. The Emperor has surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and left everything to the regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately.

What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken."

SEPT. 3. A special despatch, by way of London to New York, reports a brilliant Prussian victory. Twenty thousand Prussians, and ten thousand French lay dead and wounded on the field. The Prussians who entered Belgium have surrendered. The officers of both armies have been paroled. The Germans are urging King William to proclaim himself Emperor of Germany. The French general Failly, was shot, says one account, by his own soldiers; another account says it was done by order. Prince Napoleon has refused the order of the Legislative Corps stripping him of his rank. A despatch from Metzelo says the French soldiers, maddened at their defeat, massacred their own officers; many of the latter fled from their enraged commands, and sought refuge in Belgium.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of State has dispatches from Minister Motley announcing the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan, with the Emperor.

From conflicting telegrams we learn that for the last four or five days there have been continual battles; no cessation in the fighting. McMahon was moving to the relief of Bazine at Metz, when he was encountered and driven back by the Germans, who pursued closely. The pursuit involved serious conflicts and bloody work at Sedan on Tuesday, where McMahon took position on the heights of Vaux, near Corighan, whither Napoleon came. On that day, 30,000 of McMahon's troops were attacked between Mousson and Mouzieres. This was the battle of Beaumont. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mousson. The encounter on the other side of the river resulted in driving McMahon from the Vaux. McMahon then faced about, and on Wednesday fought a terrible battle between Doury and Razelles. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating a retreat on Sedan, before which again they renewed the battle on Tuesday, when after a bloody struggle, they were driven into the fortress of Sedan.

LATER. The news of the surrender has caused intense excitement all through Europe. Bazaine was at Metz, surrounded, when he heard of the disaster of the Emperor and McMahon. It is now well understood in Germany that France, instead of making peace, will defend herself to the last extremity. 500,000 more men, between 25 and 35, are being enrolled in the French army.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mr. Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Berlin, telegraphs to the State Department that the Emperor Napoleon, in his surrender, stipulated that it should be without prejudice to the Regency of the Empress at Paris.

SEPT. 4. The French Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days heroic struggle, sustained by the army of Marshal McMahon, against three hundred thousand of the enemy, forty thousand men have been made prisoners.

Gen. De Wimpffen, who took command of the army in the place of Marshal McMahon (badly wounded) has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized. In a few days a new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire.

Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner in the struggle. The Government in accord with the public powers will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

(Signed) COUNT DE PALIKAO, and others of the Council of Ministers.

The French minister of War announces that the Government has full faith in France, and it still remains so strong, that with energy and the help of the nation it will yet have the last word. He finishes by saying: "Let us hope that God will help us and drive the enemy from our soil."

SEPT. 5. The Prince Imperial surrendered with the Emperor at Sedan. The prisoners captured at Sedan by the Prussians number 120,000. The Prussians have demanded the surrender of Montmedy, but the garrison has refused. Strasburg still holds out. The library has been destroyed, as well as a portion of the celebrated cathedral.

A special dispatch from Paris says: The Empress Eugenie, having received assurance from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son, who has also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Gen. Trochu will at once be declared temporary Dictator of France, and Paris will be defended to the last.

LATER. 3 o'clock, P. M. Vast crowds surround the Corps Legislative. It is reported that the vote upon the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty passed by yeas 185, nays *none!* The people are wild with excitement and are parading through the streets demanding the establishment of the Republic. The National Guard and the people have fraternized. There is so much excitement that nothing positive can be ascertained regarding affairs outside of Paris. Crowds are tearing down the Imperial arms from the shop fronts. One sentiment seems to be paramount—resistance to invasion. The people shout "All the nation to the rescue!" and the troops join them enthusiastically. One thing is certain—THE EMPIRE IS ENDED.

No intelligence to-day from the Prussian side. Their losses in the recent battles have been enormous. Fresh troops are crossing the Rhine, and France is making gigantic efforts to meet them.

THE REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

SEPT. 5. It is stated that Liege, has been selected as the place of the Emperor's detention. Several of the Empress' maids of honor have already arrived there.

The Empire having been declared at an end, a Provisional Government has been established at Paris, consisting of the following members: Trochu, Simon, Gambetta, Pelletin, Favre, Ferry, Keratry, Cremioux and Picard. This Government assumed control of affairs without disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy, and orders have been issued for the organization of collossal armies. The Senate has been suppressed, and the Legislative Corps dissolved. The Provisional Government is in permanent session in the Hotel de Ville, under the Presidency of Gen. Trochu. Keratry has been appointed Chief of Police, and Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris. The Empress Eugenie has departed, and the flags have been lowered on the palace of the Tuileries. Henri Rochefort has been liberated from prison by the people.

A despatch from Stuttgardt says that a crowded meeting adopted resolutions that Prussia refuses the mediation or interference of other powers; also demanding the annexation to Germany of the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The State Department has received despatches formally announcing that the French Republic has been proclaimed.

Marshal McMahon disavows his power to treat for peace with Prussia and says that the Government is at Paris, and the war must continue.

SEPT. 6. The Bavarian Corps is to escort 90,000 French prisoners from Sedan to Prussia.

Etienne Arago, in taking possession of Paris as Mayor, in the name of the Republic, issued a stirring address recalling the events of '92, '30 and '48. He concluded: "Citizens, I speak to you now as your fathers did in '92. The country is in danger. Rally around this Parisian municipality defended from seige by a soldier of the Republic. Long live the Republic!"

The Orleans princes have left Belgium to offer their services to the Republic. Marshal Bazaine still holds out at Metz. There are now 700,000 French under arms. The members of the late Imperial Ministry have fled to Belgium, where the Emperor now is. The Empress arrived in Belgium on Saturday.

The Italian troops it is reported, have entered Rome. If so the temporal power of the Pope is at an end.

Congratulatory despatches have reached France from the Republican committees of several nations. Great numbers of Republicans are flocking to Paris from England.

The Prussians are again advancing on Paris by forced marches. Gen. Vinoy's Corps has reached the Soane on a retrograde march. It is falling back in good order to assist in defending the capital.

The Empress was advised by her kinsman to sign her abdication before she left Paris, and she proceeded to the last where the Ministers were in session for that purpose. The Ministers advised her not to sign.

The Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Italy, was the last of the Imperial family to leave the palace. Nothing in the Palace has been injured. The Provisional Government makes it known that it will permit no vandalism.

LATER. The destruction of the celebrated library at Strasburg is confirmed. Marshal McMahon died from his wounds at Namur in Belgium. The Prussians are crossing the Rhine at Maltzanson, and the National Guard have gone to meet them. The Prince Imperial reached London today.

An uprising is reported in Italy. A great war is thought to be imminent. The French Republic has been proclaimed in all the chief cities of France, and the official journals exhort the people to rally around the flag which eighty years ago drove back all Europe. Keratry, addressing the people says: "No French blood should be spilled, except on the field of battle. We have for our object as in 1792, the repression of a foreign foe, and France under the auspices of Republican liberty, is prepared to vanquish or die.

Great excitement in Spain. The Carlists are arming, and bloody conflicts have occurred between them and the Government troops.

SEPT. 7. The Prussians are at Soissons, rapidly marching on Paris. Trochu declares the city safe. The Orleans princes are on the way to Paris, and it is reported the Government will arrest them immediately on their arrival.

The French army is slowly falling back upon the defences of Paris. There is but one sentiment in France and that is for war. Organization is rapidly being perfected.

The Papal authorities are making innumerable arrests in Rome.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September opens with Bishop Kip's regretful moan over the New York Society of the Olden Time, which has attracted considerable attention among the reading public. Mr. E. C. Stedman contributes some lines which remind us of the early English poets. Dr. Osgood, in 'Salt Water Ethics,' selects a rather high-sounding title for a few pages on sea-sickness. There are a number of other articles of varied merit in this number. G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, $4 per year.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September is an excellent number. Contributions from the practiced pens of such writers as Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Harriet P. Spofford, Geo. Barrow and others cannot fail to make up an interesting miscellany. The 'Reminiscence of Thos. H. Benton' is good; the paper on 'Charles Albert Fechter' by Kate Field is better. Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont St., Boston, $4 per year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is, as ever, a gem. The '16th Amendment' foreshadows something not altogether agreeable, and still not to be laughed at. Petite Laggard, with her loose garter, is an expressive picture. The ladies all know what Godey is. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, $3 per year in advance.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This is a weekly illustrated paper gotten up with taste and art second to none. Its European war illustrations, embracing lifelike photographs of distinguished French and German officers, as well as engravings from native artists, are among the finest we have seen. Either in weekly or monthly parts, it will be a difficult task to find a more pleasant fireside companion than *Every Saturday*. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, $5 per year.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. David Harman, by N. C. Dawson, Esq., Mr. JACOB A. BOWDEN, to Miss MARGARET HARMAN, all of Forsyth.

At Bridgewater, Burke county, on the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD, aged 90, and Mrs. HANNAH, of Little Rock, Arkansas, aged 80.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the morning, of dropsy, Mrs. MARY CLEMMONS, aged 68 years, 5 months and 2 days.

In this county, on the 29th ult., Mrs. MARIA DA CREWS, wife of Jonathan Crews, aged 6 years and 10 months.

In Stokes county, on the 30th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. SAMUEL C. HILL, son of the late Hon. John Hill, aged about 35 years.

In Dale county, Alabama, on the 18th ult., of inflammation of the stomach, WILLIAM OGBURN, of Forsyth county, N. C., aged about 55 years.

In Raleigh, on the 1st inst., JAMES LITCHFORD, Esq., aged 75 years. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.
SALEM, N. C., Sept. 9, 1870.

Provisions.		Chop	
Bacon	15½@18½	Bran	1¼
Lard	18@20	Grain.	
Beef	9@10	Wheat	1 00@1 15
Veal	6@ 8	Corn	1 00@1 00
Mutton	7@ 9	Rye	95@1 00
Butter	20@22	Oats	45@ 50
Flour	3@3¼	Peas	1 10@1 20
Meal	3½@3¾		

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@18; Blackberries, 8@9 00
Peaches, pared, 12@14; Apples, 5@6
" and 4@5

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28@30; Honey 10@13; Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 45@50 per cwt; Bags, white, 3½@4, Mixed, 3.

Danville Tobacco Market.

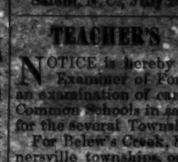
Sept., 1870.

Lugs 6 to 8; Short Leaf 8½ to 9. Middling 9½ to 10; fair to very good dark, 11 to 14.

THE UNRIVALED LEFFEL WATER WHEEL.
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

WANTED,
A FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOE MAKER on Custom Work. For particulars address D. C. MURRAY,
Sept. 9, 1870-35-3t. Raleigh, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., September 1st, 1870.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs. Emily L. Conrad, Mrs. Elizabeth Everheart, Miss Sarah Holder, H. H. Lynch, Miss Lizzie Matthews, Miss Charlotte Moore, Mrs. Annie Martin, Miss Sarah Zimmerman.
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
N. S. Boger, William Falls, Col. Alfred Holland, Jim Hogan, Thos. Eller, J. Shaw, C. B. Welfare, J. T. Williams & Son, 2.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
THE GREAT

Southern Piano
MANUFACTORY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unparalleled reputation, which pronounces them unequalled. POWER, POWER, combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. TOUCH, elastic, is plain and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.
IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIALS, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.
All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and Agraffe Treble.
We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.
We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. Baltimore, Md.

Bargains! Bargains!!
R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE.
Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your
Fruit and Berries
and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say in receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870. 29-tf.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the School Examiner of Forsyth County, will hold an examination of candidates for Teachers of Common Schools in said county, at Wesson, for the several Townships, as follows:
For Belew's Creek, Salem Chapel and Kernersville townships, on Wednesday, the 21st of September, 1870.
For Bethania, Old Richmond, Vienna and Lewisville, on Thursday, 22d September.
For Old Town, Middle Fork and Abbott's Creek, on Friday, 23d September.
For Broadbay, South Fork and Wilson, on Saturday, 24th September.
Each applicant is requested to be punctually present at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. H. WHITE, Jr.,
Sept. 1, 1870-34-tf Examiner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of John Henry Lineback, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons owing the estate will please make settlement immediately.
JULIUS A. LINEBACK,
Administrator.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1870. 34.

State of North Carolina, } Superior
FORSYTH COUNTY. } Court.
Henry W. Frost, Assignee
vs.
Mary A. Keckley, Frances R. Keckley and Adelaide Keckley, heirs at law of L. W. Keckley, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Frost, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholomew, State of Indiana, and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250 00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60 00 with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff holds a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff, which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.
Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 10th, 1870.
JOHN BRADBERRY,
Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.
August 26, 1870. 33-6w.

LOST!

A LARGE HAIR BREAST PIN, mounted with gold, between the store of Messrs. Patterson & Co., Salem, and the 3 mile branch, on Germanton Road.
The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Sept. 2, 1870. [34-1t pd.]

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 2, 1870.

Penelope.

BY FRANK BRET. HARTE.

So you've kem 'yer agen,
And one answer won't do?
Well, of all the derned men
That I've struck, it is you.
O Sal! 'yer's that derned fool from Simpson's,
cavortin' round 'yer in the dew.

Kem in, of you *will*.
Thar—quit! Take a cheer.
Not that; you can't fill
Them theer cushings this year—
For that cheer was my old man's, Joe Simpson, and they don't make such men about 'yer.

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree.
Thar's his gun on the rack—
Jest you heft it and see.
And you come a courtin' his widder. Lord where can that critter, Sal, be!

You'd fill my Jack's place?
And a man of your size—
With no baird to his face,
Nor a snap to his eyes—
And 'nary —— Shoo! thar! I was foolin'—I was, Joe, for sartain—don't rise.

Sit down. Law! why, shoo!
I'm as weak as a gal.
Sal! Don't you go, Joe,
Or I'll faint—sure, I shall.
Sit down—*anycheer*, where you like, Joe—in that cheer, if you choose—Lord, wher's Sal?

—*Overland Monthly.*

'Come, don't be timid,' said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics: 'sit down and make yourselves our equals.' 'We'd have to blow our brains out to do that,' was the reply.

Let us remove temptation out of the path of youth,' as the frog said when he jumped into the pond, upon seeing a boy pick up a stone.

Life would be a perpetual flea-hunt if one were to run down all the insinuations, untruths, and suspicions that are started.

The Scriptures says: 'The glory of woman is in her hair.' But it nowhere says that her glory is in another woman's hair.

Josh Billings says that 'the lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minits, but when the lion kums to git up the lamb will be missing.

A little boy embodied his thoughts on theology in words, thus: "I don't see how the devil came to turn out so bad when there was no other devil to put him up to it."

A veteran was relating his exploits to a crowd of boys, and mentioned having been in five engagements. "That's nothing," broke in a little fellow; "my sister Sarah's been engaged eleven times."

"I hope, my little girl," I said one morning, "that you will be able to control your little temper to-day. "Yes, mamma, and I hope you will be able to control your big temper."

"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a sturdy wag on the day of election, "I am very glad to see you."

"You needn't be," replied the wag, "I have voted."

An old soaker replied to a temperance lecturer by the following poser: "If water rots the soles of your boots, what effect it must have on the coats of your stomach?"

A queer temperance pledge was once circulated in Russia. It bound the signers to abstain from brandy—till brandy should be better and tolerably cheap.

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J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

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